

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1822.

[NO. 104.]

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TERMS:

The subscription to the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th instant. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Lax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are indeed healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUSAVILLE,

Principal of the Seminary.

Lexington, N. C. April, 1822.—99rt104

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822. John Thompson, vs. David Evans, &c. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3mt102—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, vs. Nancy Parham. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered by the court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the *Western Carolinian*.

Attest, VARDY WHEEL, C. C.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John McGimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less, whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. MCGIMSEY, Agent

For the Heirs of Col. J. McGimsey, dec'd.

Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

The Examination

OF the Students of the Salisbury Academies, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th, and close on Friday, the 14th of June. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

May 14, 1822.

NOTICE.

By a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th of June next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called Little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

April 30, 1822.—4wt104

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822. Ruth Harris vs. John Harris. It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Raleigh Star*, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114

ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821.

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of *Bread, Crackers, and Cakes*, of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1821.—89

A Good Matter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

JOHN MCGIMSEY.

Report of the Land Office Examination. Concluded.

That of Mr. Worthington, both active in their own, in passing the law, and in passing the law, was made very law was passed, and by person, who was Secretary, the time of its enactment no more be supposed to its general objects, than they its injunctions in the end meaning.

It is the committee that the land office was employed as a member of the House of Representatives from Maryland, some causes in the Supreme received a liberal compensation for his services. It appeared in 1818, upon the occasion of complaints made at the office of the Treasury, a river of public money, a the present chief magistrate of the United States, directed the land office to investigate, and though the investigation proceeded, one of the Senators at a distance, and afterwards travelling expenses. In the year 1819, when Ruggles was directed to be the superintendent of the land office in taking proper security for persons entering into the land office for his services.

In that of State, there exist for giving a construction concerning public contracts in this Department, that of a member of Congress the editor of a newspaper the laws of the United States been considered by John M. Esq. "or by his predecessor by the act of Congress coming at all within its accordingly, your committee names J. Wilson, Esq. a Sehe State of New Jersey, at of the Trenton True Am employed to print the laws the he was Senator, from 1, and from the year 1804.

In the present, the committee have particular cases, or of practice, other than that the annual returns under the act, which are exclusively contracts for work and

The comtee it to have been usual Department, also, to employ Congress as counsel in United States, and they rely to the instances of of the House of Representatives of Mr. Rodney, of Delaware, employed and held, under the direction of Secretary of War.

The comtee also, to the case of a me House of Representatives present Congress, who is under the authority of thirteenth, as a superintendent of the United States he receives an annual con

Upon these committee forbear any exceeding to remark, how his practical construction, even an uniformity, which have resulted from as than a universal impression meaning of the law. Action it has been perceived that of the Treasury, Secretary, and of the Navy, and the General, are direct annual statements to Congress contracts, made in their departments, as are comprehensive. But in none of those have been made, many of the cases enumerated the service had been performed of Congress, or any, and under the id-a that not of the description of which the law had reference embrace

only contracts for labor, for furnishing supplies, and for carrying the mail; and it is also worthy of observation, that, though this fifth section designs to compel a return of all contracts within the law, it does not require any such return from the Department of State, in which, though it is true no such contracts as gave rise to the law are ever made, it has, nevertheless, an extensive patronage, a part of which is that of authorizing the publication of the laws, which may be dispensed to members of Congress, and, as we have seen, falling clearly within the general scope of the words of the law of 1808. Neither has it been usual, or deemed necessary, to make a record in either of the Departments, of any such instances, whether the service was performed by a member of Congress, or others, pursuant to the law requiring all contracts made by the respective Departments, in behalf of the United States, to be recorded.

The committee do not wish to be understood as referring to these instances, and to this course of practice, to justify or excuse an error in one Department, by detecting similar abuses in another; nor, affording an interpretation which, if erroneous, should have the force of judicial decision; but merely as the means by which the objects and meaning of the law may be ascertained, as illustrative of the sense in which its provisions have been received and understood by the most distinguished statesmen, and the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country, and by the common consent of all whose duty it was to obey them.

They refer to them, as demonstrating a contemporaneous practical construction, which has prevailed, without concert, in all of the Departments, and to which an officer, entering the office long after the construction had become adopted, might naturally conform his conduct.

On the whole, the committee have seen nothing in the case submitted to them, which can lead to the presumption, that either of the individuals concerned had any intention either to violate the provisions of the law, or to abuse or disregard the spirit and policy of our institutions.

They are of opinion that the employment of Mr. Thomas to examine the land offices originated in a desire honestly to discharge an important public duty; that the peculiar importance of the trust at the time, and the character and elevation of the individual employed, were calculated rather to invite than forbid the selection. Nor have the committee any reason to believe that the duty has not been faithfully performed, and in a manner conducive to the public good.

Under these circumstances, and with such impressions, the committee do not deem it necessary to single out this case for particular animadversion, or to pronounce upon the comprehensiveness or precise import of the act of 1808. They content themselves with referring to the construction which it has uniformly received in practice, and to the conviction that the public good, and not any sinister or improper purpose, was intended; and they therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Examination of the Western Land Offices.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 26, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d instant was received only on the 25th.

In reply to your request that the committee may be informed of the construction given by this Department to the act of the 21st of April, 1808, entitled "An act to regulate public contracts," as well under my predecessors in office, as by myself in relation to the authority of the Department or the President to employ as counsel, in behalf of the United States, any member of Congress, or to perform any other service, duty, or agency, in behalf of the United States, I have the honor to state, that I have no means of ascertaining the construction which has been put upon the act in question, by my predecessors in office, but by their practice under the 5th section of the act—

That section requires, that the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General, shall annually lay before Congress a statement of all the contracts which have been made in their respective departments, during the year preceding each report. From the date of that report, to the present time, the Land Office has been annually examined, and a copy paid for the services rendered; the Secretary of the Treasury has examined that service as a contract, without letter or intention of the act, or of the persons who examined them as contractors. If the performance of the service constituted a contract within the contemplation of the act, it was the Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1808, to have annually reported such service to Congress, as a contract. If it was not a contract, within the contemplation of the act, it was not a service which might be lawfully rendered by a member of Congress. The construction given to the act by the Treasury department, at the commencement of its operation, that such incidental services were not contracts, has, it is understood, been corroborated by the other departments of the government. In all those departments, incidental services have been, and still are, rendered and compensated, but have never been, nor are they now, reported to Congress as contracts, within the contemplation of the act.

It is respectfully conceived that the examination of the Land Offices cannot be considered as constituting a contract within the letter or intention of the act, unless the proposition that every possible service rendered to the government by any person whatever, except by public officers in the discharge of their official duties, for which compensation is received, can be correctly affirmed to be such contract. That it was not the intention of the act of 1808 to make this general affirmation, can, it is believed, admit of no reasonable doubt. If such, however, was its intention, all the officers of the government upon whom it was intended to operate, have mistaken that intention, and failed in the correct discharge of their duty; for it is believed that none of them have, in pursuance of the 5th section of the act, reported such incidental services as contracts made by them, during the year preceding the reports annually made to Congress.

I have no knowledge of the employment of any member of Congress since the year 1808, as counsel in behalf of the United States, or to perform any other service, duty, or agency, by my predecessors in office, nor has any member of Congress been employed as counsel by this department, since it has been under my direction.

In the year 1818 complaints were received at this office against the official conduct of Nathaniel Ewing, receiver at Vincennes. The charges were of such a nature as to require investigation, and the Senators of the state of Indiana were, by the direction of the President, requested to make that investigation. Owing to some objections on the part of the Receiver, the investigation did not then take place; but, as General Noble, one of the Senators, resided at a considerable distance from the Land Office, travelling expenses were incurred by him, which were paid.

In 1819, when proposals were invited at Brownsville for constructing the Cumberland road from Uniontown to Washington, in Pennsylvania, the proposals were much lower than those which had been received upon the other portions of the road. Mr. Shriver, the superintendent of the road, expressed apprehensions that some of the bidders would not be able to give such security as would insure the prompt and faithful execution of their engagements, and stated that his acquaintance in that part of the state was not such as to enable him to judge correctly of the sufficiency of the security that might be tendered. He therefore proposed that two gentlemen, whom he named, should be requested to aid him in this particular service. One of the gentlemen declined the request, when it was suggested that the Hon. Benjamin Ruggles was acquainted in that part of the state, and that there was no doubt he would attend if requested; his attendance was accordingly requested, and for his services and expenses he received, from the superintendent, the sum of seventy-two dollars.

Upon both these occasions, as well as upon the acceptance of the offer of the Hon. Jesse B. Thomas to examine the land offices in 1821, the provisions of the act of 1808 were not adverted to, nor did the idea occur that there was the slightest incompatibility between such service and the provisions of that act.

The practice of the Department has been to record all contracts which were supposed to be within the letter or intention of the act, and to lay them annually

before the Congress; but, as such incidental services as have been described in this letter have never been considered contracts, they have not assumed that form, and consequently have not been recorded.

I am, respectfully, sir, your ob't servant,
WM. H. CHAWFORD.
Hon. DANIEL P. COOK,
Chairman of the Committee, &c. H. R.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's office, March 28, 1822.
Sir: I have the honor to state, in reply to your inquiry, that it appears, from the books of the late accountant of the War Department, that Elias Earle, Esq., of South Carolina, received a warrant, issued by the Secretary of War, dated 3d January, 1815, for \$40,000, on account of his services in the War Department, and that, on the 1st of November, 1815, the sum of seven hundred and thirty five dollars was allowed him by the act of the Secretary of War, for his commissions, &c. in the disbursement of \$131 55, the balance found due, which has been refunded. In the case of M. Johnson, he has been paid for his services, as commanding a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, from the 1st of January to the 19th November, 1813, amounting to \$767 80. In several instances money has been placed in the hands of members of Congress, to pay bounty to the militia discharged from service without receiving their pay. For these sums they have been charged, and held accountable to produce the proper receipts. The Secretary of War will be pleased to decide whether such cases constitute any of those embraced within his inquiry.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.
Hon. J. C. CALDWELL, Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Col. S. M. Johnson, dated May 24, 1814.

"Sir: You have been appointed a commissioner to treat with the northwestern Indians. In this mission you will be associated with Major General Harrison and the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 31st, 1814.

Sir: The President's nomination of Mr. Morrow and yourself (communicated by my letter of the 24th inst.) as commissioners for assisting in the Indian treaty about to be held, was made without advertence to the fact, that the acceptance on your parts would vacate your seats in Congress. Not supposing that this would be desirable, either on public or private grounds, he has recalled these nominations, and appointed in your stead Governor Shelby and Cass. I have, &c. &c.
J. ARMSTRONG.

Call it M. Johnson.
[Name to Judge Morrow.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 26, 1815.

Sir: You are hereby authorized to organize and hold in readiness a regiment of mounted volunteers, the organization, as to the number of officers and men, to be conformable to the military establishment of the United States; the horses to be dispersed with, if thought expedient, upon the arrival of the regiment at its place of destination. The Governor of the state of Kentucky will be requested to commission the officers when selected; to serve four months after being called into actual service, and six months if required by the United States; the pay of officers and men to commence from the actual service and march of the corps under the direction of this Department. After their discharge, the contractors and commissaries, agents in the different districts through which it passes, will supply the regiment with forage for the horses, and provisions for the men, if required to do so. The keepers of Military stores will furnish said corps with ammunition in regular returns of the effective force of the regiment. If any difficulty arises as to this, the commanding general will settle the same after the corps shall have reached its place of destination. I have, &c. &c.
J. ARMSTRONG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 27th, 1822.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 22d inst. I have the honor to state, that the members of the department have been carefully examined, and they afford no inducement in which a member of Congress has been employed as agent, attorney, or commissioner, on behalf of the Navy Department, during the period for which he was a member, while the passing of the act respecting public contracts, approved 21st April, 1821. And, in all contracts made by or on behalf of this department, a clause is introduced, stipulating that no member of Congress shall have any interest, or be, in any way, concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any of the issues, profits, or losses, of such contracts. With great respect, &c.
SMITH THOMPSON.

Hon. DANIEL P. COOK,
Chairman of the Committee, H. R.

LETTER FROM MR. RODNEY,
A member from the State of Delaware, to the

Secretary of the House of Representatives. In a Report made to the House of Representatives, by the Select Committee, to whom

were referred several communications, from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the manner in which the Land Offices have been examined, it is stated—

"The Committee believe it to have been usual in the War Department, also, to employ members of Congress as counsel in behalf of the United States, and they refer particularly to the instance of Mr. Baldwin, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Rodney, of Delaware, who were, of course, employed and paid as counsel under the direction of the present Secretary of War."

With respect to myself, an error has been unintentionally committed; as I was not, when employed or paid, a member of Congress, either of the Senate or of the House of Representatives; this will appear from the sequel. On the 6th of March, 1820, I received a letter from Major Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, who was stationed at New Castle, requesting my professional services, in the case of an ejectment brought for the Pea Patch, the trial of which was expected to take place at Trenton, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, on the first of April following. Agreeably to this desire, I attended the Court, but the trial was postponed, in consequence of the absence of material witnesses on the part of the defendant. Rules were obtained for the taking their depositions, and also for a special jury, and for a survey of the disputed premises. In the summer of 1820, a detailed Report of the case was prepared and transmitted to the Department of War. At the October term, in the same year, I attended again at Trenton; and was there on the day of the general election, in Delaware, when Representatives to the Seventeenth or present Congress were chosen. The result, however, was not known, until some days after my return.

In the month of November following I was paid for the services rendered, and I have not since been at the Court.

The constitutional term of the present House of Representatives, commenced on the 4th of March, 1821. Until that period arrived, I was not a member of Congress; and might have held any other incompatible office under the Constitution of the United States or of Delaware.

The legislature of the State of Delaware chose me a Senator of the United States on the 10th of January last, but the certificate of my election was not received, in consequence of my absence, from severe indisposition, until the 24th of that month, when I took my seat in the Senate.

This simple narrative of facts, given according to the best of my recollection, assisted by the original papers lately received, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives with a view of correcting any erroneous impression which may have been made by the unintentional mistake of so respectable a Committee.

I have the honor to be your most ob't servant,
C. A. RODNEY.

Hon. PHILIP P. BARBER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
April 27, 1822.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS

Of the United States appear to be in a sort of serio-comic condition—just enough to keep Mr. Adams' hand in play, and prevent the department of state from dwindling into a sinecure. After the peaceable acquisition of Florida, it was thought to be very improbable that any further misunderstanding could take place with Spain. But Callava and Coppinger have furnished more combustible materials than even Alagan and Punonrostro; and while the Macedonian frigate is gone to Havana to fetch a bundle of papers, the cavalier Don Joaquin D'Aduaga, after the explosion of all his diplomacy at Washington, is walking Spanish home-wards.

France having plenty of claret, and the United States plenty of cotton to spare, are trying which can do the other the most harm, by depriving themselves of markets for their exports; and Mr. de Neuville, to show his fidelity in representing the French government, is said to have been so ultra in his correspondence that he too is going home out of humour.

That prince of emperors, the Czar of all the Russias—including a few thousand miles on this continent of ours—has discovered that a Russian marine league extends a hundred Italian miles, or that a Russian cannon will carry that distance on the American coast; and having enclosed the White Sea and the Black Sea, is disposed to make a belt of the Pacific. Mr. Politeia has accordingly charged this great Russian culverin with such shrapnells as Krasilnicoff, and Kracheninoff, (what a noisy!) and Tefiricoff, and Chlodoff, and Serbreonoff, and Saveroff, (that is the last of the Coff's), and Poucheff, and Lazereff, and Medwedoff, and Soloweff, and Lewasheff, (that is the last of the Eff's), and Krenitzin; but finding that he gets as hard knocks, though not as hard names, as he sends, he too is on the wing to be gone, with his feathers a little ruffled.

Meanwhile Mr. Adams tenders each of their excellencies, and all of them, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration, and is commanded by the President to declare, that, although he will not let Coppinger and Callava have the papers, nor France the cotton without the claret, nor Russia the whole Pacific for Mr. Cracanicoff and the rest, yet they may rely on his sincere disposition to cultivate amity with them all.

Suppose the three departing envoys should go to Europe in the same vessel, if one would hold them; and to agree to advise their august masters to retaliate on us by the sale of Mexico and South-America at auction. Going, going, gone. Mexico is knocked down to Russia. Cuba and Chili to Great Britain. The Colombian Republic to France. By which disposition of her American estates, Spain realizes a large sum in ready money, and heavy annuities for future payment, while the recognition of the United States is en-

countered by Russia, Great Britain and France, with their respective rights to the ceded countries. Their titles would be thought similar to our title to Florida. They can furnish kings, if Spain conveys them kingdoms, with fleets at least, if not armies to maintain them.

Many a true word is spoken in jest. The executive, no doubt, has pondered these possibilities. But has Congress? We laugh at Cracanicoff, while he is ten thousand miles off. But there would be some prating of his whereabouts if he should plant a potentate in Mexico. There are serious, as well as ludicrous views to be taken of our foreign relations. Not meaning, however, to treat them gravely on this occasion—no more at present.
[Phil. Amer. Sentinel.]

INGENIOUS PLAY UPON WORDS.

America and Russia—or the OFFS and the ONS.

If we may judge from the formidable list of witnesses summoned up by Mr. Politeia in defence of the claims of Russia on the Northwest Coast, the contest between that power and our government will not be speedily settled. Techine-off, Choldil-off, Serbreonoff, Krassilui-off, and Payc-off, are a few of the authorities by which he hopes to urge us off and warn us off from our settlements on that part of the Continent; and, if these fail, no doubt that his august master will send some Plat-off, to drive us off, force us off, and Kutus-off. These will, no doubt, be met by the administration at Washington, who will summon President Jefferson and Madison, Ambassador Middleton, Secretary Thompson, Livingston and Johnson, and Reporter Wheaton, to establish their pretension; and should these fail, the last resort will be had to General Jackson, who no doubt will dash on towards Columbia River, and take off the heads of all the off's that can be sent to oppose him.
Newburyport Herald.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FOREIGN.

EXTRACTS

From late London papers received at the office of the Charleston Courier.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Royal Marriage.—Caroline, the Crown Princess of Denmark, was born on the 28th of Oct. 1793. As the youngest of the eight children, with which her mother, who was born on the 28th of October, 1777, has presented her husband, is now 14 years of age, it is very improbable that any male issue from this marriage will disturb the succession of the Crown Princess to the Throne of Denmark, which descends to females as well as males.—The idea of eventually devolving through this projected marriage, to the Crown of Britain, has, we understand, filled the Danes with the utmost alarm. Will Russia, interested in preventing the Sound from coming into our hands, dare to forbid the Banns?

An article from Hermanstadt gives a dreadful picture of the horrible cruelties committed in Moldavia and Wallachia by the Asiatic troops of our Allies the Turks.

The fate of Ali Pacha has, it seems, intoxicated both the Turkish populace and the Divan, and the rejection of the Ultimatum has even been accompanied by insulting language to the Mediating Courts. Indeed, we should not at all be surprised if these stupid fanatics, who think it beneath them to attend to distinctions between any of the Christian dogs, were, before all is over, to subject to personal violence all the Christian Ambassadors indiscriminately, notwithstanding our exertions in their behalf, and the many acts of friendship they have experienced from Sir Thomas Maitland.

Ali Pacha may thus be considered as having contributed to the downfall of Turkey in more ways than one. It may not be so generally known, however, that to the surrender of Parga, the fate of both Ali and Turkey may chiefly be attributed; and yet we have heard this more than once affirmed by a very intelligent Greek.—When Ali had obtained what had so long been the great object of his ambition, he became elated, and threw off the mask at once with regard to the Porte. This excited the indignation of the Porte in turn, and induced the Turks to make the utmost exertions to destroy him. The Greeks, whom no one ever accused of want of discernment, perceived in the fruitlessness of the endeavors of the Turks against Ali, how little their power was really to be dreaded, and were encouraged to commence the work of liberation which they had long meditated. The Russians could not, of course, let slip the opportunity. Thus an act of wanton injustice carried into execution in so harsh and cruel a manner as to make every Englishman of feeling almost blush for his country, has been felt in a manner the shortsighted agents of that injustice never contemplated.—Morn. Chron.

[From the True Briton, April 6—evening.]

The result and not the probability, of a war between Russia and the Turks, must now be the subject of speculation. The

Moslems, from the Sultan to the slave, are both infatuated and infuriated. They seem to exult over the severed and ghastly head of Ali, as if, when it ceased to plot mischief, the spirit of the Greeks and the ambition of Alexander had been annihilated. Under these circumstances, we doubt not but the Turks will fight desperately, but in them appears also a pretty certain presage of their final overthrow.

It is not extravagant to anticipate that a Russian Governor will ere long take up his abode in St. Sophia; and that a power, whose dominions already girdle half the globe, and are washed by nearly twenty seas, and inhabited by almost a hundred different nations, will push her dominion into that fair peninsula, to which every friend of liberty, and every admirer of art and science, looks with such fond adoration. With regard to the mere change in temporal matters, we know not whether Russian subjugation would do any thing for the Greeks; but we are sure that it would relieve them from a monstrous load of religious oppression.

This is all that the fondest dreamer of human happiness can indulge, as resulting to Greece from the expulsion of the Turks by Russia, for we must not hope that Greece is immediately to become a free country, or that when she becomes free, she will be restored to her pristine grandeur. It is not in the nature of Russia to conquer for other nations. She has already come, not as an eagle to rend the prey, but as a vulture to feed upon the dead carcass—she clutched Finland through the rise of Napoleon and grasped Poland a second time at his fall.

GLASGOW, APRIL 2.

Under our foreign head the reader will find an abridged account of an action fought at Mongrade, East Indies, on the 21st October, 1821, betwixt a detachment of the 4th Light Cavalry, under Major Ridge, and a numerous body of native troops, commanded by the Manharao in person. Victory, as usual, declared for the British; and among the gallant young officers whose conduct on the field attracted the notice of the Commanding Officer, we are happy to see mentioned in the Gazette the name of Lieutenant James Glencairn Burns, a native of this country, and the youngest son of the Poet. Those who take an interest in the family of the Bard, will be pleased to learn this fact, and the more so when we assure them that Mr. Burns, who is as good as he is brave, has ever discharged the duties of a son and a brother, in a manner that entitles him to the warmest regard of every leal-hearted Scotsman.

On Monday week, two laborers trenching in a field, called the Paper Mills, east of Pontefract, found a large stone coffin, hewn out of the solid piece, measuring 7 feet in length on the outside, and 6 feet 5 inches within. It contained the perfect skeleton of a man who apparently had been beheaded. The skull was placed on the lower part of the body, and a stone was placed where the head should be; as soon as the air was admitted, the ribs fell down. The top of the coffin was formed like the roof of a house, and was 11 inches from the surface of the earth. It is the general opinion that these were the remains of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded on a hill to the East of Pontefract, on the 22d of March, 1622.

The Turkish ambassador, who was at Paris in 1798, bought a diamond of a jeweller in that city. While the bargain was concluding one of his people stole a ring; a little child saw it, and told his father after the Turk was gone. The jeweller immediately wrote to the ambassador, who sent him word that he should wait 24 hours. At the expiration of this time the jeweller received a box directed to him, which he opened, and found in it the head of the thief, with the ring between his teeth!

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Two mails arrived yesterday from Holland with papers to the 5th inst. An article from Trieste, 15th March, gives the following account of the naval engagement between the Turks and Greeks:

"On the 3d March the Greek fleet, 60 sail in number, sailed in the Gulf of Patras, where the Turkish fleet, nearly equal in number, had arrived before it. The battle that ensued was fought with great obstinacy on both sides: it continued during the greatest part of the night: the darkness, indeed, interrupted it for some moments, but it was always renewed with much fury, and lasted 28 hours. At the end the Turkish fleet, which was completely defeated, was forced to seek safety in flight. The result was, that the Greeks captured 25 ships, ran five Turkish ships aground, and blew up two Algerine xebecs. The Greeks lost seven vessels, which were sunk, and their Vice Admiral, Botaze, with his brig. This brave captain, being between the two xebecs, fired a red hot ball at one of them, which fell into the powder room, and set fire to one vessel. In blowing up it destroyed also the Vice Admiral's brig and the other xebec. The Turks, pressed on all sides, fled with the rest of their ships, and hastened to the Gulf of Lepanto.—The Greeks, having detached some of their vessels to convoy their prizes to Navarino, followed to the above-mentioned Gulf without obstacle, thro' the Little Dardanelles, and pursued their advantages."

DOMESTIC.

ANOTHER DUEL!

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 18.—A duel took place in Washington on Monday evening last, between Mr. Cocke, of the United States Navy, and Mr. Wm. Gibson, of the Treasury Department. The second shot proved fatal to Mr. Cocke, the ball entering his right side, just above the hip bone.

When will there be measures taken by our Government to prevent the loss of so many valuable officers? When will men discard the murderous idea of setting themselves up as Targets to be shot at? It would be needless to recount the many valuable officers, which have lately fallen victims to this barbarous practice. We could call to mind a *Decatur*, the brightest star in the American naval annals.—Not long since, we had to record the death of young *Northington*, who fell a sacrifice to the phrenzied ambition of honor. We would ask, who are to satisfy for the many tears which have trickled down the cheeks of the almost comfortless parents, sisters and brothers, for these outrageous transactions against the laws of God and humanity?
Gaz.

Atrocious Outrage.—One of those acts of brutal violence, which the pen of the journalist almost shrinks from the task of recording, was perpetrated on Saturday evening last, near Godfrey's gate, half a mile beyond Fort Barbour, on the Princess Ann road, the victim of which was a poor but decent female, the wife of a Mr. Riggs, who keeps a small grocery in the vicinity of Fort Barbour, and the perpetrator a negro fellow belonging to Mr. William Langley, of Norfolk county. It was at an early hour of the evening that Mrs. B. was passing along the road, when a tall, stout negro man stepped before her from the side of the road and demanded her money. In vain she assured him she had none, and implored him to let her pass—the ruffian seized and forcibly dragged her into the woods, where he proceeded to the perpetration of a crime too horrible for us to name. The unfortunate woman struggled in the monster's grasp, until completely exhausted and nearly bereft of consciousness, she fell a final prey to his brutal design. He then seized her by the hair, and bending her head back until she was nearly suffocated, exclaimed that he was determined she should not have it in her power to betray him; and while he thus held her with one hand, was busily searching in his pockets with the other for a knife, when summoning all her remaining strength she broke from his hold and fled. Fortunately at the moment some persons were passing by in a chair, who relieved the poor sufferer from further apprehensions, and kindly conveyed her back to her dwelling, and delivered her to the care of her agonized family. She remained for a considerable time in a state of insensibility from the agitation of her spirits and the effect of the bruises she had received in the struggle; and when, on the next day, she had become more composed, the ruffian (who had in the mean time been apprehended) was brought into her presence that she might identify him, she was so horror struck at the sight of him that she fainted away.—On her recovery she had no hesitation in affirming that he was the author of her suffering, and he was accordingly committed to the county jail.
[Norfolk Herald, May 15.]

Very Remarkable.—There is now living in the county of Campbell, a negro woman belonging to a gentleman of the name of Todd—this woman is in her 42d year, and has had 41 children, at this time is pregnant with her 42d child, and possibly with her 43d, as she has frequently had doubts. This fact is well known to many gentlemen in this county, and is susceptible of easy and complete proof.
[Lynchburg Press.]

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) MAY 2.—George M. Bibb, Esquire, passing through this place on yesterday in eight days from Washington city—to Wheeling 4 days, and if a steam-boat had been ready to depart for Louisville, the trip to that place from Washington city might have been performed in six days, and six days more to New-Orleans, making a distance of about 2,500 miles in twelve days. After such things as this occurring under our immediate notice, who need be incredulous about the proposed flying machine said to be on the stocks in Philadelphia?

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

The North Carolina 74 gun ship hauled out into the stream opposite the Navy Yard, yesterday morning. She will take her armament on board at Chester, where she will be fitted for sea.

NEW-YORK, MAY 15.

Cash continues scarce. All the banks are drawing in most cautiously. Our board of brokers sold a few hundred shares of U. States' Stock on Saturday at 103½. We have a remote idea of bringing up the price of stock generally, when we can get it low enough to purchase on speculation; but the *bona fide* holders are beginning to smell a rat, and they are not

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scorr.



TO SLEEP.
"What is more gentle than a wind in summer?
What is more soothing than the pretty hummer
That stays one moment in an open flower,
And buzzes cheerily from bower to bower?
What is more tranquil than a musk rose, blowing
In a green island, far from all men's knowing?
More healthful than the leafings of oaks!
More secret than a nest of nightingales!
More serene than Cordelia's countenance?
More full of visions than a high romance?
What but thee, Sleep!"

A FAVORITE SONG.
Oh! had we some bright little isle of our own,
In a blue summer ocean far off and alone;
Where a leaf never dies in the still blooming
bowers,
And the bee banquets on thro' a whole year of
flow'rs.
Where the sun loves to pause with so fond a
delay,
That the night only draws a thin veil o'er the day,
Where simply to feel that we breathe, that we
live,
Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere can give.
There, with souls ever ardent and pure as the
climate,
We should love, as they lov'd in the first golden
time;
The glow of the sunshine, the balm of the air,
Would steal to our hearts, and make all summer
there.
With affection, as free
From decline as the bowers;
And with hope, like the Bee,
Living always on flowers;
Our life should resemble a long day of light,
And our death come on holy & calm as the night!

Literary Extracts, &c.
Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE WINTAW INTELLIGENCER.
We have just obtained a copy of "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, by Alexander Garden of Lee's Partisan Legion, &c." lately published in Charleston. For the gratification of our readers, we make a few short extracts from this volume, convinced that they will agree with us in pronouncing it one of the most interesting works that has issued from the press for many years. The style is easy and agreeable, and throughout the whole, there breathes an unusual spirit of patriotism and philanthropy. We offer, with pleasure, our feeble aid in commendation of this excellent work, fully convinced that, while to all classes of readers it will prove highly interesting, it will be particularly useful and instructive to the rising generation; for to use the language of the Author, "it can be only necessary to present to view the characters whose achievements he would celebrate,"
"And by their light,
Shall every valiant youth with ardour move,
To do brave acts." Shakspeare.

COLONEL PETER HARRY.
This officer was a descendant of one of the many protestant families who removed to Carolina from France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He early took up arms in defence of his country; and through all the trials of peril and privation, experienced by Marion's brigade, gave ample proof of his strict integrity and undaunted courage. The fame which he acquired, as one of the band of heroes who defended the post at Sullivan's Island, was never tarnished. For, although in a moment of despondency he once said to his general—"I fear our happy days are all gone by;" it was not the consequences that might accrue to himself, but the miseries apprehended for his country, that caused the exclamation; for never were his principles shaken; never, even for a moment, did the thought of submission enter his bosom. No man more eagerly sought the foe; none braved danger with greater intrepidity, or more strenuously endeavoured to sustain the military reputation of his country. A ludicrous story is told of him, that, though probably varied in the narration, has its foundation in truth. Colonel Harry was once ordered to wait the approach of a British detachment in ambush; a service he performed with such skill, that he had them completely within his power; when, from a dreadful impediment in his speech, by which he was afflicted, he could not articulate the word—"fire." In vain he made the attempt—it was, *fi, fi, fi, fi*—but he could get no further. At length, irritated almost to madness, he exclaimed—"Shoot, damn you—shoot—you

know very well what I would say—shoot, shoot, and be damn'd to you!" He was present in every engagement of consequence, and on all occasions increased his reputation. At Quinby, Colonel Baxter, a gallant soldier, possessed of great coolness, and still greater simplicity of character, called out, "I am wounded, colonel!" Harry replied—"Think no more of it, Baxter, but stand to your post." "But I can't stand, colonel—I am wounded a second time!" "Then lie down, Baxter, but quit not your post." "Colonel," (cried the wounded man,) "they have shot me again, and if I remain any longer here, I shall be shot to pieces." "Be it so, Baxter, but stir not." He obeyed the order, and actually received a fourth wound before the engagement ended.

GENERAL THOMAS PINCKNEY.
*** at the disastrous battle of Camden, while acting as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Gates, he was desperately wounded and made a prisoner. His patience and fortitude remained unshaken. Conveyed into the town, it was night when he reached Mrs. Clay's house (then by the fiat of power, converted into a Hospital.) The family had retired, and Major Pinckney was placed on a table in the piazza, where he lay till morning, suffering under a compound fracture of both bones of his leg, as he would not permit the rest of an oppressed and patriotic female to be disturbed. This calm and happy temper of mind contributed in no small degree to the preservation of his life, for an exfoliation of the broken bones following soon after his removal to quarters, and no surgical aid at hand, he was obliged to direct the dressing of his wound, and to point out to his anxious and intrepid wife, the splinters that occasioned the greatest agony, while with tenderness she removed them. The trial was, indeed, a severe one, to a lady of uncommon sensibility; but there is no exertion to which the female heart, under the influence of its affections, is not equal. The duty performed, the fortitude of Mrs. Pinckney was no more; her emotion, on seeing her husband's sufferings, so totally overpowered her, that she fainted and fell. The recollection of such tender and heroic conduct cannot be lost; it must ever command the admiration of the world, and to her sex, affords a fascinating example for imitation.

LIEUTENANT MANNING.
Late Adjutant General of the Militia of this State.
***** Many other proofs could be adduced of Manning's presence of mind, and cool intrepidity in action. It is grateful to me to mention one of these. At the battle of Eutaw, after the British line had been broken, and the *Old Buffs*, a regiment that had boasted of the extraordinary feats that they were to perform, were running from the field, Manning, in the enthusiasm of that valor for which he was so eminently distinguished, sprang forward in pursuit, directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him until he found himself near a large brick house, into which the York Volunteers, commanded by Cruger, were retiring. The British were on all sides of him, and not an American soldier nearer than one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar, and exclaiming in a harsh tone of voice—"Damn you, sir, you are my prisoner," wrested his sword from his grasp, dragged him by force from the house, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire sustained from the windows, carried him off without receiving any injury. Manning has often related, that at the moment when he expected that his prisoner would have made an effort for liberty, he, with great solemnity, commenced an enumeration of his titles—"I am, sir, Henry Barry, Deputy Adjutant General of the British Army, Captain in the 52d Regiment, Secretary to the Commandant at Charleston." "Enough, enough, sir," said the victor, "you are just the man I was looking for; fear nothing for your life, you shall screen me from danger, and I will take special care of you." He had retired in this manner some distance from the brick house, when he saw Captain Robert Joiett, of the Virginia line, engaged in single combat with a British officer. They had selected each other for battle a little before, the American armed with a broad sword, the Briton with a musket and bayonet. As they came together, a thrust was made at Joiett, which he happily par-

ried, and both dropping their artificial weapons, being too much in contact to use them with effect, resorted to those with which they had been furnished by nature. They were both men of great bulk and vigor, and while struggling each anxious to bring his adversary to the ground, a grenadier who saw the contest, ran to the assistance of his officer, made a lunge with his bayonet, missed Joiett's body, but drove it beyond the curve into his coat. In attempting to withdraw the entangled weapon, he threw both the combatants to the ground; when getting it free, he raised it deliberately, determined not to fail again in his purpose, but to transfix Joiett. It was at this crisis that Manning approached—not near enough, however, to reach the grenadier with his arm. In order to gain time, and to arrest the stroke, he exclaimed in an angry and authoritative tone—"You damn'd brute, will you murder the gentleman?" The soldier, supposing himself addressed by one of his own officers, suspended the contemplated blow, and looked around to see the person who had thus spoken to him. Before he could recover from the surprise into which he had been thrown, Manning, now sufficiently near, smote him with his sword across the eye, and felled him to the ground; while Joiett disengaged himself from his opponent, and snatching up the musket, he attempted to raise, laid him dead by a blow from the butt end of it. Manning was of inferior size, but strong and remarkably well formed. Joiett, literally speaking, a giant. This, probably, led Barry, who could not have wished the particulars of his capture to be commented on, to reply, when asked by his brother officers, how he came to be taken, "I was overpowered by a huge Virginian."

SERGEANT ORD.
In every instance where this heroic soldier was engaged in action, he not only increased his own reputation, but animated those around him by his lively courage. In camp, on a march, and in every situation, he performed his duties with cheerfulness and vivacity, preserving always the most orderly conduct, and keeping his arms, accoutrements, and clothing in the neatest possible condition. He might, indeed, be considered a perfect Soldier.

At the surprise of Georgetown, being with a small party of the Legion Infantry, in possession of an inclosure, surrounding a house from which they had expelled the enemy, the recovery of the position was sought by a British force, whose leader, approaching the gate of entrance, exclaimed—"Rush on, my brave fellows, they are only worthless militia, and have no bayonets." Ord immediately placed himself in front of the gate, and as they attempted to enter, laid six of his enemies, in succession, dead at his feet, crying out at every thrust—"No bayonets here—none at all to be sure!" following up his strokes with such rapidity, that the British party could make no impression, and were compelled to retire.

JUDGE BURKE.
**** it had been much the fashion, towards the close of the war, for persons wishing to avoid militia service, to attach themselves as volunteers to the regular Continental Regiments, engaging to take the field whenever called upon; but it speedily appeared, that self-indulgence was much more their real object, than public good. To counteract this practice, a Bill was introduced into the Legislature at Jacksonboro', to compel every man to serve in the Militia Regiment in which he was enrolled. Judge Burke, on this occasion, after using many arguments in support of the bill, concluded by saying—"I shall give but one reason more, Mr. Speaker, against the volunteer system, and that is a very powerful one. Your volunteers are a set of shabby fellows, and I have a good right to say it, I am a volunteer myself." Sending a challenge to a person who had grossly offended him, he thus expressed himself:—"Sir, I must insist upon your giving me immediate satisfaction, for having so far imposed on me, as to make me believe for a single moment, that you were a man of honour, or a gentleman." On the day previous to his death, having been tapped by Dr. Irvine for a dropsy, he said, "well, Irvine, what am I to expect; is the close life of death." "Life, my good fellow," said Irvine. "You are an Irishman, and will yet last a long time." "Then, by—," said Burke, "I shall be the first thing that ever last long in this house, after being once tapped on tap."

PRIDE.
From the Baltimore Federal Republican.
Pride is a necessary and indispensable attribute of dignity. We mean all regulated and consistent pride. The dignified, the good and worthy man, is proud to withstand temptation—his pride is of that kind which does honor to his Maker, for he disdains and is too proud to be guilty of a mean and unworthy action. His pride consists in governing himself, for he will not submit to the dictation of habit or practice. He is too proud to be cold and ungenerous, because his pride teaches him to be kind and affectionate. He is too proud to wound the feelings of others, because he takes pride in comforting and soothing them. He is too proud to look disdainfully on the poor, because to relieve them is one of his favorite pursuits. He is too proud to be a hypocrite, because he delights in candour and sincerity. In short, he is too proud to mislead the unsuspecting, for the purpose of furthering selfish views, because he looks upon insincerity with horror and detestation. How different is the portrait of the man who is proud without dignity—he is as miserable as he is contemptible—he is as deficient in the head as he is cold at heart. He often has a little money and foolishly imagines that filthy lucre will hide the deformities of both. He has a narrow and contracted soul; he struts about in society with all the consequential gravity of a *major domo*, but deprive him of his cash or of his dependence, and he sinks into abject insignificance and contempt.—Here lies the error of society; men of cash oftener than men of mental worth and value, are courted, flattered and coaxed—and so far does this longing after cash go, that if it is even known that some handle it only as the agents of others, yet because they handle it, they are admired and respected! "Money," says the adage, "makes the mare go"—and money, generally, is the rule by which a man's respectability is measured.

GOOD ADVICE.
Quit your pillow, and go about your business, if you have any, is the first injunction; if not seek some. Let the sun's first beams shine on your head in the morning, and you shall not want a good hat to defend you against its scorching rays at noon. Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the Sheriff shall not deprive you of your support. Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditors shall not interrupt you. Be temperate, and the physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book. If you have a small farm, or a trade, that will support your family and add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be contented.

Religious.
THE SETTING SUN.
From a work called "HAPPINESS," a tale by the author of "No Fiction."
Say, did ye mark the sun to-day,
Slew bursting through the shadowy cloud,
He chased the twilight gleam away,
And gilded all his sable shroud?
And then methought he lingering stood,
To gaze upon the world awhile,
And ere he sunk upon the flood,
To bless it with a parting smile.
So, when the christian's day is past,
'Tis his to chase the twilight gloom,
To shine the brighter at the last,
And shed wild radiance o'er the tomb.
So, when life's well spent journey o'er,
Lies pictured in the approving breast,
'Tis his the landscape to explore,
And bless the view, and sink to rest.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.
[Extracted from the 5th Report of the Boston Society for the Moral Instruction of the Poor.]
Wherever Religion has spread her banners and enrolled her armies, order, discipline and efficiency have characterized her followers. We need not go to other countries for proof. Our

own exhibits it. Let a single instance suffice. A man had been a notorious sabbath-breaker. He was often met on that day, ragged and barefoot, accompanied with one or two of his children in a similar condition, strolling with a gun or fishing pole to his accustomed employment of the day. His house was the picture of wretchedness.—After the lapse of a few years, a gentleman, then in the town where he lived, noticed on the sabbath morning a decent wagon proceeding to church with a well dressed family. He thought he knew the driver, who appeared to be the head of the family, and accosted him. He had not mistaken. It was the identical sabbath-breaker and idler. He had become a religious man, and his appearance evinced, while his tongue confessed it. His house was found to exhibit economy and industry. Its windows, which were once stuffed with rags, were now glazed. His children attended the sabbath school. He was himself respectable, clean and thriving—at peace in his own mind, and living peaceably with his neighbors. Such are some of the trophies of Religion—showing herself, as indeed she is, profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come.

EDWARD COLSTON.
The celebrated Edward Colston, who was a native of Bristol, [England] and died in 1821, devoted his life and fortune to the noblest acts of Christian benevolence. On his monument there is recorded a list of the public charities and benefactions given and founded by him, which amount to 70,000£, but his private donations were not less than his public ones; he sent at one time \$3000 to relieve and discharge the debtors in Ludgate, by a private hand; and he yearly freed those confined for small debts in Whitechapel prison and the Marshalsea; he sent 1000£ to relieve the poor of Whitechapel; and twice a week had a quantity of beef and broth dressed to distribute to all the poor around him. If any sailor suffered or was cast away in his employment, his family afterwards found a sure asylum in him.

How solicitous he was of doing good, and having his charities answer the design of their institution, appears from a letter of his to Mr. Mason, Master of the Society of Merchants in Bristol, the trustees of his charity. "Your letter was received by me with great satisfaction, because it informs me that the Merchants' Hall have made choice of so deserving a gentleman for their master, by whom I cannot in the least think there will be any neglect in seeing my trust reposed in them religiously performed; because, therefore, depends the welfare or ruin of so many boys who may in time be made useful, as well to your city as to the nation, by their future honest endeavors; the which that they may be, is what I principally desire and recommend unto you, sir, and the whole society. Edward Colston."

During the scarcity of 1795, Mr. Colston, after relieving the wants of his immediate neighborhood, sent in a cover to the London Committee, with only these words, "to relieve the wants of the poor in the metropolis," and without any signature, the sum of twenty thousand pounds—A donation almost past belief, but established on the best authority.

When some friends urged Mr. Colston to marry, he replied, "Every helpless widow is my wife, and her orphan my children." What adds greatly to his character as a charitable man, is that he performed all these works of beneficence, great and splendid as they are, in his life-time; he invested revenues for their support in the hands of trustees; he lived to see the trusts justly executed; and perceived with his own eyes the good effects of all his establishments. That his great fortune might the less embarrass him with worldly cares, he placed it chiefly in government securities; and the estates he bought to endow his hospitals, were chiefly ground rents. And notwithstanding all these public legacies, he provided amply for all his relations and dependents, leaving more than 100,000£ among them.

Lies, by being a long while repeated, and circulated thro' many hands, acquire so much authority, that at length they pass for truth without any farther inquiry: time and repetition have the very same effect upon human sense.